NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877.

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THE PRESIDENT'S WORK.

EVENTS AT WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION ANNOUNCED-CHAM-BERLAIN CONFERRING WITH THE PRESIDENT

AND POLITICIANS-HAMPION EN ROUTE. The President has announced the Louisiana Commission as comprising Judge Lawrence of Chicago, Gov. Brown of Tennessee, Gen. Harlan of Kentucky, Wayne MacVeagh, and Gen. Hawley. It is supposed that the Commission will endeavor to secure the formation of a compromise Legislature at New-Orleans, which shall declare which Governor is elected. Gov. Chamberlain had conferences with the President, Mr. Evarts, and others yesterday. Senator Patterson says that Chamberlain is disposed not to compromise. Wade Hampton made speeches at Wilmington and other places en route to Washington yesterday, and will be at the Capital to-day. He will stay only 24 hours,

THE COMMISSION COMPLETE. THEIR NAMES AND WHO THEY ARE-NO FORMAL REGULATIONS TO GOVERN THEM,

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The following named gentlemen having accepted the invitation of the President are announced this afternoon as constituting the commission to visit Louisiana: Judge Charles B. Lawrence of Illinois, ex-Gov. J. C. Brown of Tennessee, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, Gen. John M. Harlan of Kentucky, and Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania.

Prominent Louisiana politicians of both parties to whom these names have been submitted this afternoon express the opinion that the commission is an eminently able and satisfactory one. All the members are conservative in their tendencies. One is a Democrat, and two of them are Southern men. Wayne MacVeagh's name was not agreed upon until last evening, when he telegraphed his letter of acseptance, and arrived here this morning.

Ex-Gov. Brown is the only Democrat on the commission. He was a Confederate soldier during the late war, and rose to the rank of Major-General. In 1870 he was President of the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee, and was liberal and national in his sentiments, zealously favoring the enfranchisement of the colored race.

Gen. Hawiey is a Republican, who served clean through the war, going from Connecticut as captain of the first company of its first regiment, and leavi g the army a Major-General of the United States. He was elected to Congress in 1872, and again in 1874. Though a soldier and an ardent Republican, he always expressed moderate views in his numerons speeches in Congress, though was always unwilling to compromise with wrong. In January, 1873, in a debate on restoring to the pension roll these veterans of 1812, who had been struck from it by reason of their sympathy with or assistance to the Confederacy, he said: "I would shake hands with all who have laid down their arms in spirit as well as in fact;" but added, "I would leave something to tell future generations that it is not wise to lift one's hand against the flag of his country." As President of the Centennial Commission, Gen. Hawley had many opportunities for promoting a friendly feeling between the men of the North and South,

Gen. Harlan is well known throughout the country as the leading active Republican of Kentucky. In 1871, and also in 1875, he was the Republican candidate for Governor in that State, and on each occasion proved his great popularity by running several thousand votes ahead of the remainder of his ticket. He has been the law pariner of ex-Secretary Bristow in Louisviile, and had charge of Mr. Bristow's canvass for the nomination in the Cincinnati Convention. On that occasion the highly respectable character of the gentlemen who accompanied Gen. Harian from Kentucky and made up the State delegation was a subject of general remark by those in attendance upon the convention. It is doubtful if any Republican could be named who would be more acceptable to the Democrats as a member of the Louisiana Commission than Gen. Harlan.

Judge Lawrence is well known in the West as a

distinguished jurist and conservative Republican. He stands in the first rank of the Illinois bar. In 1873, during the intense Granger excitement in the West, he gave an opinion as a member of the Supreme Court of Illmois adverse to some of the extreme views of the leaders of the farmers' war. The Grangers retaliated by defeating his reclection. Subsequent events have proved the correctness of Judge Lawrence's opinion. The Judge was the choice of the Republicans for a seat in the United States Senate from Thinois when Mr. Logan was dropped, and was beaten by Judge Davis by only a few votes. He is a man of great independence of thought and remarkable legal ability, and is very conservative in his views. His moral courage in standing up for his opinious, deliberately fermed, whether they are popular or not, is proverbial in the West.
Wayne MacVeagh, although the son-in-law of ex-

Senator Simon Cameron, has been reared in a different political school. His appointment is universally be lieved to be a good one.

The President wishes to consult with Vice-Presi-

dent Wheeler to-morrow before making out the instructions to the commission, as that gentleman has had an experience in Louisiana affairs as a member of a Congressional committee visiting that

No formal letter has yet been addressed to the commissioners. The one thing in view is, however, understood to be not to carry out any formal plan of action in Louisiana, but to proceed there as a committee of investigation to ascertain facts and report them to the President. It is not yet determined whether there will be any meeting of the sion in this city before their departure for New-Orleans. It appears probable that the mem bers will proceed from their homes, or present stations, direct to the post of their investigation, and commence the responsible duties referred to them

MR. HAYES'S PURPOSES. A COMPROMISE LEGISLATURE TO DECLARE WHO IS GOVERNOR IN LOUISIANA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE ]

Washington, March 28 .- In the absence of any amouncement by the Administration of the exact purpose of the Special Commission there continues to be much interesting discussion touching its pos sible action. A gentleman who had a long interview with the President, and who is very familiar with the Southern policy of the Administration, gave to-day his idea of the President's purpose. He thinks that President Hayes conceived the plan of sending a commission to Louisiana before his inauguration, and that now, while he is at all times willing to be influenced by; the advice of his Cabinet, he will act for himself when there fails to be an agreement. The gentlemen who have been selected will be sent to New-Orleans with instructions to endeavor to induce both parties to agree to a reconciliation of the Legislature. It is proposed that the members of both branches whose seats are uncontested and whose election is conceded by all shall pass upon the contested cases; and that the Legislature so constituted shall, under the constitution and laws of Louisiana, canvass the vote of the State for Governor. The constitution of the State adopted in 1868, two years before the act creating the Returning Roard, provides that the Secretary of State shall make up from the returns of the election a list of members entitled to seats in both houses of the Legplature. It also directs the Secretary of State to transmit to the Legislature the returns for Gov- publicans do not intend to fight in order to sustain

body the canvassing authority to determine the election of those officers. The friends of Gov. Nicholls assert that the Packard Legislature may have had a quorum of persons declared elected by the Returning Board, but that it was never organized in this way. The Returning Board canvassed the several parishes and sent a compilation of the returns to the Secretary of State, from which the lists of members were made up. The legal point is made that the word "returns" refers to the legal official reports of the election, and not to a compila-

tion made by a Returning Board in New-Orleans, and that the Secretary of State, in constructing his lists, did not make them in accordance with the actual returns, but from a compilation not known to the constitution. In the same way it is held that the returns of the officers of election-that is, of the mmissioners and supervisors-must be canvassed by the Legislature in order to determine who was elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and that no examination by the Legislature of a compilation made by any authority is a legal canvass of the votes by that body.

The gentleman referred to as having talked with the President to-day believes that Mr. Hayes holds, as he himself does, that the canvasses of the votes for Governor and members of the Legislature were not made under the form of law. He thinks, therefore. that it is the desire of the President that the comssion shall go to New-Orleans and inform both parties that it would be wise to reorganize the Legislature upon a constitutional basis such as the Administration desires, and that the President will recognize in such way as the Constitution and laws of the United States authorize him to do the Governor which the Legislature so constituted shall declare to have been elected.

Such a Legislature, it is said, would have a nominal Republican majority on joint ballot of about 17. Of this majority nine would be anti-Packard Republicans, and would hold the balance of power. The Nicholls people insist that a Legislature so organized in canvassing the actual returns made by the Supervisors and Commissioners of Election would be obliged to declare Gen. Nicholls as having been chosen to the Governorship. If the two parties decline so to reorganize the Legislature, the gentleman who is authority for this report believes that the President is fully determined to withdraw the troops from the support of the Packard Government, and to inform both parties that, having failed to to inform both parties that, having failed to long addresses of welcome were made, to which Gov. accept the proper and fair adjustment proposed by the Administration, Federal troops can no nger be used to sustain any State Government, and that the two pretended administrations must settle their own differences in their own way. If bloodshed should follow, the responsibility would replied. Following rest upon the politicians of Louisiana and not with Hampton's speech: bloodshed should follow, the responsibility would the President. It is known and has heretofore been reported that some members of the Cabinet are in favor of presenting this latter ultimatum to both parties in Louisiana without sending a commission. Blampton's speech:

My Frinxivs 1 to two shington simply to state before the President the fact that the people of South Carolina have elected me Governor of that State. I go there to east to be that we ask no recomition from any President. We called recognition from the votes of the people dense the people of the peo there; and there can be sittle doubt that if the parpose of the Commission fails the action of the President will be such as is here indicated.

The Commission will receive its instructions and start for New-Orieans by the first of next week at the latest. It is expected that its mission, whether a success or a failure, will be completed within ten fruits of their victory. days after its arrival in Louisiana.

NICHOLLS MEN HOPEFUL.

BOTH PARTIES HAVE ALTERNATE FITS OF BUOY-ANCY AND GLOOM-LYING DISPATCHES-IMPA-

OUT THEREGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE,] Washington, March 28.—The Louisiana Demo crats are again very hopeful. They seem to have entirely recovered from the state of despondency into which they were thrown by the decision of the o New-Orleans. Ever since inauguration day the representatives of both political parties in Leuisiana have been in a continual state of suspense. They have been ready at ail floating upon the surface of affairs in Washington. They are extremely hopeful one day. On the next They are extremely hopeful one day. On the next cannon and fireworks. An address of welcome was made they are found ready to denounce the President and by the Hon. A. M. Kelley, ex-Mayor of Richmond. the Administration either for deserting their party ern Democracy, according as they sympathize with the Democratic or Republican cause.

Every word which the President says, every little act of the Administration, is exaggerated or distorted, and both the Pack and and Nicholls parties in New-Orleans seem to have been kept in a constant state of excitement by the telegrams daily sent from here. It is apparent, also, that these dispatches are often perverted for special purposes by those who receive them. For instance, the instructions sent to Gen. Angur two or three days ago, directing him to maintain the status in quo in New-Orleans, seem to have been interpreted by Packard in such a way as to authorize him to proceed against the Nicholls police, arrest them, and regain possession of the stations in the city. There was, however, nothing in the dispatch to warrant such an interpretation. Now, the simple assurance by the Presiden and the Secretary of War that matters were to remain in their present condition until after the report of the Louisiana Commission, is sufficient to make the representatives of the Nicholis Governmen almost as hopeful as at any time since the inauguration. Should some other event of equal importance occur in a day or two, then volatile people may again be thrown into a state of despondency.

One feature of the present political situation is the growing disgust of a considerable number of Conservative Republicans with the chronic troubles of Louisiania. A gentleman of great prominence and influence remarked yesterday that it seems to him as if the people of that State are lacking entirely in that sense of responsibility for the preservation of the peace, and for the orderly conduct of government, which would make a condition of affairs similar to that in Louisiana impossible under any circumstances in a Northern State. If it were not for the feeling that the colored people ought to be protected from harm, and that the country cannot stand quietly by and see bloodshed anywhere within its borders, the gentleman referred to would be in favor of withdrawing all United States troops from Louisiana and saying to the people of that State, "You must settle your own disputes in your own way, peaceably if you can, and by an appeal to arms if you must. If you prefer raising a numerous crop of governors after each election and keeping your ountry in a constant state of revolution, you must take the consequence of it." Such a policy, he said, would not be possible under present circumstances but if it were he would look upon its adoption and any disastrous results that might follow simply as a just retribution upon the people,

CHAMBERLAIN AND HAMPTON. THE FORMER SPENDS THE DAY IN CONFERENCE-

HAMPTON ON HIS DIGNITY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Gov. Chamberlain has spent the day in conference with the President and with leading Republicans connected with the Administration. Among other things, Gov. Chamberlain asserts his belief that the people of South Carolina will not be as unwilling to obey and respect his Administration if it is formally recognized by the Federal Government as they are represented to be by the Democrats. He says that it has never been his policy to make threats of a resort to force to sustain himself. He says that the man who contemplates bloodshed as a means of settling a political dispute takes upon himself a greater responsibility than he is himself willing to assume; it is therefore universally understood in South Carolina that the Re-

ernor and Lieutenant-Governor, and makes that | themselves. On the other hand, the Democrats, he says, have taken pains to threaten a resort to violence in case they are unable to secure recognition in any other way; and he thinks it is a part of their policy to create an impression that there will be bloodshed in order to induce the Administration to take such action as they desire; perhaps they may

be fully in earnest. Gov. Hampton is due here at 12 o'clock to-night. and will be the guest of Senator Gordon at Willard's Hotel. His friends say that he does not expect to remain in Washington more than 24 hours; that he will not ask the President to recognize Lim, and that he desires no recognition by the General Government. He simply asks that the troops be withdrawn from the State House, in order that his government may take possession of the offices and archives of the State, now withheld from them by

Gov. Chamberlain during the day had conterences with Secretary Evarts and Attorney-General Devens similar to that with the President. They all expressed an earnest desire for an adjustment so as to have only one State government on terms satisfactory to the persons in interest. No plan this purpose has yet been named, for except a mere suggestion that the matters in controversy be submitted to an umpire. Gov. Chamberlain will remain in the city several days by request of the President, with whom he will have further conferences. After Gov. Hampton shall have been heard it is believed that matters will take a definite shape and that the Administration will come to a decision in the premises.

It is said on authority of Senator Patterson, that Gov. Chamberlain has no idea of abdicating, nor will be be content to compromise, though admitting that he cannot maintain hunself without aid from the Federal military.

WADE HAMPTON'S JOURNEY. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTIONS ON THE ROUTE-NO

FAVORS TO ASK OF THE PRESIDENT. RICHMOND, Va., March 28 .- Gov. Hampton of South Carolina, Attorney-General Couner, and Gen. Butler arrived here at 8:30 p. m., en route for Washington, in compliance with the President's invitation, to consult in reference to the political complications in his State. All along his route, wherever the train made a halt, the people surrounded the station in great numbers and cheered Gov. Hampton as he appeared on the platform. At places where the train stopped sail

The Governor's party reached Wilmington, N. C., at an early hour this morning by the Southern train. An immense crowd of people, accompanied by a band of musle, met them at the depot. A reception speech was made by the Hon, A. M. Wasidell. Gov. Hampton and Gen. Batiet Following is a verbalim extract from Gov.

dent. We claim recognition from the votes of the p of the State. I go there hansure him that we me fighting for barry, but that we are flathing for the or, the whole commy. I am going there to demant rights, nothing less, and so help me God to take me less. I no to tell and the condition that South Co-mas been in for years past; but our people have under disadvantages arever encountered by any people on this continent; that they carried the slee-were successful, and that they propose to enjoy forms of those victory.

He said he believed that if the Democratic party adnunistered the government of South Crrolina pence,

At Thamensville, Florence, and Magnolia the citizen for Hampton. Bands of music, hand-shaking and way pintform of his car. He said, having been elected Govple as such, he intended to exercise his rights. His visit to Washington was merely a matter of personal courtesy President and Cabinet to send a commission to the President. The train passed Goldsboro', N. C., at

times to catch at straws which may have been seen with music and a counsities of prominent citizens, and was received with great enthusiasm amid the firing of

After returning thanks for the reception, Gov. Hampor breaking some imaginary pledge with the South- ton said nemterpreted the demonstration as a tribute to

theusands and tens of thousands of colored men are payused faxes to my Government. [Cheers, I Now all we
used and all I am going to Washington to aca, is that
the Federal troops be withdrawn from the State House
of South Carolina, the only place in the State where my
authority is not respected. Send the soldiers to the larracks where they belong; leave the Government of that
State to the men who are strong enough to sustain it.
My people tell me to hold on; and so hou as they have
the right to give such advice, so help me God, I will hold
on. [Prolonged energing]

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES. THE ADMINISTRATION NOT INTERFERING WITH THE

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.-The following is the applemental dispatch referred to the Washington

telegrams yesterday:
Washington, March 27, 1877.

To the Hon. S. B. PACKARD, New-Orleans:
In reply to you dispatch to the President, 1 have to say that the dispatch to Gen. Augus of yesterday was not intended to interfere with the situation, but to preserve peace and obtain information.

G. W. McCrary, Secretary of War.
The Secretary of War furnished Louisiana Congressmen with a copy of the above, which they forwarded to Nicholls.

DESERTIONS FROM PACKARD'S LEGISLATURE. NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—Three members who have heretofore occapied seats in the Packard House-Frank J. Davy of St. Landry, Bernard Davies of Pointe Coupee, and Uiger Romero of Iberia-were to-day sworn in and took their seats in the Nicholis Legislature.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD. St. Louis, Mo., March 28 .- A dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., the headquarters of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, states on the authority of the officials of that company that the recently circulated report that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad had been leased by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Com-pany has no foundation in fact.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28.—Bogardus won the Tolero, Ohio, March 28,—The Republicans to-day ominated Joseph W. Cummings for Mayor by accumulations. Harrington was nominated for police judge. DOVER, N. H., March 28,—The Cocheco Manufac-policy in the contract of the process its capital stock to

turing Company to-day voted to increase its capital stock to \$1,505,000, and build a new print mill of 50,000 spandles.

TORONTO, Ont., March 28.—Joseph C. Small, teller of the Standard Bank of this place, has been missing since Monday evening. The deficiency in his cash is said to exceed \$6,000.

New-London, Conn., March 28.—Charles Brown, who lately attempted to rob the savings bank of New London, was today sentenced to the State Prison for three years, the full extent of the law.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—A petition was filed in the United States Court here to-day by which the company owning and operating the 6slt House goes into bankruptey. A large bornled cebt has interfered with the affairs of the company for some time past, and bankruptey was thought the best means of relief. WATERIOWN, N. Y., March 28 .- Mrs. Luther Has-

kins, 40 years of age, the wife of a farmer residing near Richville, N. Y., arose from her bed during the night, cut her throat with a rator, and left the house. She was found dead at 7 o'clock this morning, a mile from home, in her night clothes. It is supposed that she was mashe.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—In the town of Decatur, Ourney, Guring the night of March 22, George Marclay. Otsego County, during the night of March 22, George Marchay, aged 20, broke into a house occupied by Harriet and Fanny Bates, respectable maiden ladies, aged respectively 70 and 63 years. He assaulted both the ladies, and on Tuesday night Harriet died from the effects of her lajuries. Marchay was arrested and held for murder.

HOME RULE AT THE SOUTH.

THE PLEDGE TO GORDON. THE LETTER GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC BY JOHN YOUNG BROWN-STATEMENTS OF ALL THE FACIS BY MR. BROWN AND MR. FOSTER.

The private pledge given to Senator Gordon and John Young Brown during the electoral count by Charles Foster and Stanley Matthews is published below. Its publication was demanded yesterday by Stanley Matthews, and John Young Brown has complied with the request from Louisville, Ky. The letter is an assurance that Mr. Hayes favored home rule at the South and intended to secure it. Mr. Brown publishes a statement in which he says that this letter made Mr. Hayes President and saved the country from war. Mr. Foster states that the letter was not a compact.

MR. BROWN'S NARRATIVE. SOME IMPORTANT SECRET HISTORY OF THE ELEC-

TORAL COUNT. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 28 .- To-morrow's Courier Journal will contain an interview with the Hon. John Young Brown of Kentucky, who says:

Herewith I publish the letters of the Hon. Charles Fos ter and Stanley Matthews, addressed to the Hon. John their origin are in brief as follows: On the 26th of Feb tives to the Senate Chamber for my distinguished friend, Gen. Gordon, and he came over in a few minutes. I told him that I wanted an interview with the Hon. Charles Foster at which I desired his presence. I outlined to Gen. Gordon what I intended to say to Mr. Foster, and he said he would with pleasure accompany me.

We found Mr. Foster in the room of the Committee on Appropriations. No one cise was present during the in-terview. I told Mr. Foster that I had, as he knew, been voting against all dilatory motions, and had in a speech I had stated in a Democratic caucus that I would so vote if I were the only man from the South to do so; that the obligation of honor to stand by the result, bitter as it was, feeling that the situation was not chargeable to the Electoral bill, but to the majority of the commission, which we had agreed to trust. I told him I had received dispatches and letters from home, from cherished and trusted friends, conveying most emphatic remonstrance against my course, but that, with my convictions about the question, if a petition signed by every voter in my district should be sent ac, requesting me to support the dilatory motions, it would not alter my purpose by a hair.

I further said to him that there was only one thing

which would change me, and that was, if I thought that by voting to complete the count which was to result in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes I would be aiding directly or ludirectly in perpetuating the usurpations of Packard and Chamberlain in the States of Louislana and South Carolina, I would reverse my action and do my very atmost to defeat the execution of the bill regardless of consequences-calamities to the country, as I beleved they would be. I furthermore told him that if I changed my position, I knew of several prominent gentle-men who would join me, and if that critical hour, when the daily and nightly scenes surpassed by far in wild excitement and violence anything ever witnessed in the le\_islative history of the country, the line of the Demo roken, it would result in a stampede among them, and (Foster) would be. Mr. Foster said he believed this.

I have the highest respect for Charles Foster. I believe him to be an honorable gentleman; and I told him that it was my confidence in him that had brought me to him; made a man'y and patriotic speech, in which he had said that under President Hayes, if inaugurated, the flag shall float over States not provinces, over freemen not suidecis. I referred to this speech and told him I had come to request of him written assurances that if Gov. Hayes was inaugurated sident he would restore home rule in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, and that the people of these States should control their own affairs in their own thority as the State of Ohio. This conversation was long and earnest. I told Mr. Foster that I wanted to make no bargain, no agreement, that I seemed the thought II, that I had declined a reflection to Congress, was voluntarily withdrawing from political life, wanted no office that a President could give me, and that my object was unselfish, and that I desired a written assurance from hira that the policy of Mr. Hayes of his very intimate relations wih Gov. Hayes.

The reply to all this was frank, full, earnest, and satis factory to my friend, Gen. Gordon, and myself. Indeed, Mr. Foster said he had a letter in his pocket, just receive from Gov. Hayes, thanking him for the speech to which I have alluded and indorsing it. He offered this letter to Gen. Gordon and myself to read, but we He agreed to give me the destred letter, and said he would also request Stanley Matthews to sign it. He promised to meet me that night at my rooms. He came about midnight, and said by reason of his interview with Gen, Gordon and myself he had that evening procured a meeting of some gentlemen from Louisiana and South Carolina at Wormley's Hotel, at which also the Hon. Henry Watterson was present. At the concinsion of the conference these gentlemen had expressed great satisfaction at what had been said to them. On leaving, he remarked that I should have the

On the next day he came to my desk in the House of Representatives and handed me an unsigned letter. I read it, took my pen and crased one paragraph, and told him that it could be made fuller and stronger, but that from the honorable men who gave it in good faith it was sufficient. In an hour afterward I went to his desk and he delivered me a letter signed by simself and Mr. Matthews. I observed that it was in a different hand writing, read it hastily, and remarked to him that it contained some generalities I did not like. He replied that Mr. Matthews had rewitten it, and added: "Brown, it is intended to cover the whole case, and I can promise you there will be no doubt about the fulfillment of all the as surances I have given you. I noticed the original letter on his desk, and said, "Sign that dalso," and he replied, "certainly, with pleasure." As I was leaving he called me back, and told me that President Grant would as soon as the count was completed issue a certain order to Gen. Augur in Louisiana. He requested me not to mention this fact for several days, but expressly gave me permission to make any use of the letter I might desire. The order referred to was issued by President Grant. I gave copies of the letters to Messrs, Levy, Elits, and Burke of Louisiana and to Gen. M. C. Butler of South Carolina, with authority to use

them whenever they pleased. When I saw that the Democratic victory so fairly won was lost, my deepest concern was for my suffering Southern countrymen. To contribute to their deliverance from bondage was the passionate aspiration of my heart. Had I believed that the policy of Mr. Hayes, if inaugurated, would not relieve them from the nateful and unrepublican supervision by the army and the further plundering and oppression by men alien to them in birth and sympathics, I should never have voted as I did. The Hon. Charles Foster secured the inauguration of the President. Except for this speech and these letters, the result would never have been reached. The conversation and contents of the letter were made known to many. The confidence of Democrats in him and in his authorization to say what he did composed the Representatives, and cause to remain unshaken in doing what they believed was right amid the storm which was raging around them, and in the face of the carnest remonstrances of their constituents. If a few had fattered the panic would have been general; the work of the Commission would have been fundess, and before this time, in my opinion, a hurricane of war would have been sweeping over the

land.

Hope deferred has sickened the heart of Southern men.
I do not understand, nor do I appreciate, and delay of
President Hayes. He should not hesitate; the whole
country expected the great and good work at his hands.
Passionate men are heaping investives upon the heads
of those Democrats who voted to stand by the Eicetoral
bills. This paiss me, but causes no regret for my action. of those Democrats who voted to stand by the Electoral bills. This pains me, but causes no regret for my action. In conclusion, I will say that I have full faith in the fulfilment of the assurances contained in the letters of Messrs. Foster and Matthews. They are honorable men. I cannot believe that they would attempt deliberate deception. They are the intimate friends of the President. They know his views and expressed them in these letters. An honest construction of their language means that the autonomy of Louisiana and South Carolina

should be restored. It is impossible that the Freeident, under all the circumstances and in view of his own utterances and the promises of his friends, can refuse at once to make Louisiana and South Carolina as free as Ohlo, and have the flag fleat over States, not provinces, over freemen, not subjects. If done, the pance and prospertly of the Republic will be secured: if not done, the whole responsibility for the consequences, whatever they may be, will rest upon President Hayes.

John Young Brown.

THE LETTERS.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Free, 26, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the conversation had with you yesterday, in which Gov. Hayes's policy as to the status of certain Southern States was discussed, we desire to say in reply, that we can assure you in the strongest possible manner, of our great desire to have adopted such a policy as will give to the peoof the States of South Carolina and Louisiana the right to control their own affairs in their own way; and to say further that we feel authorized from an acquaintance with and knowledge of Gov. Hayes and his views on this question, to pledge ourselves to you for CHAS. FOSTER. him that such will be his policy. To the Hon. John Young Brown and John B. Gordon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1876. GENTLEMEN: Referring to the conversation had with you yesterday in which Gov. Hayes's policy as to the status of certain Southern States was discussed, we desire to say that we can assure you in the strongest possible manner of our great desire to have him adopt such a policy as will give to the people of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana the right to control their own affairs in their own way subject only to the Constitution of the United States the laws made in pursuance thereof, to say further that from an acand to say further quaintance with and knowledge of Gov. Hayes and his views we have the most complete confidence that such will be the policy of his Administration. Respectfully, STANLEY MATTHEWS,

To the Hon. JOHN B. GORDON and the Hon. JOHN YOUNG

CHARLES FOSTER'S ACCOUNT. THE LETTER NOT A COMPACT AND MR. HAYES NOT A PARIT TO IT.

CLEVELAND, March 28 .- The Review of Fostoria will publish to-merrow an interview with the Hon. Charles Foster in relation to the agreement with Senator Gordon. That gentleman says in regard to the compact:

bill, several Southern gentlemen who opposed a filibustering movement were solicitous that they should have definite assurances from Mr. Hayes as to his Southern policy. An informal meeting was arranged, at which were present as friends of Mr. Hayes Messrs. Sherman, Garfield, Dennison, Matthews, and my-self. The object of the meeting was simply to at a better understanding in regard to the policy of the incoming Administration. They, on their part, did not claim that the assurances they asked for were to determine their action as to carrying out the provisious of the Electoral bill. They desired them as a guarantee to their people that they acted in good faith. To this end they desired that Gov. Hayes give them only such guarantees as he had already given to his own

and indelicate at this time for Gov. Hayes to give any assurances foreshadowing his policy. We felt, ever, fally justified in stating, from our knowledge of the views and intentions of Gov. Hayes, that his policy would be to favor local self-government and home rule in the outh. We gave no assurances as coming directly from Mr. Hayes. We simply stated our belief as to his course based upon communications from and conversations with him. Whatever may have been said with regard to the withdrawal of troops was simply in the nature of a belief that such would be the result of the policy which we beheved the President would adopt. There was no written compact entered into, and the allegations to this effect so far as I have any knowledge are the Impossible that Mr. Hayes should approve or disapprove of one. We had no authority to make a compact binding on Mr. Hayes, and we distinctly stated the impropriety and indelicacy of making such a compact at that time

The letter written to John Young Brown and Senator Gordon was the result of a conversation I had with Mr. Brown, in which he asked for written assurances for his future justification. He distinctly stated that he did not ask this as a condition of carrying out the provisions of the Electoral bili; that he regarded that as a matter of personal honer, and that no power could coerce him to do otherpersonal He asked that a paper be signed by Mr. Matthews and myself, and be addressed to him and Senator Gordon. I expressed a willingness to accede to his wishes, and a paper was prepared, signed and delivered. I have no recollection of having any conversation with Senator Gordon on the subject of writing this letter. The letter was a statement by Mr. Matthews and myself as to what we believed would be the policy of President Hayes in dealing with the Southern question. It contained nothing more than was contained in my speech on the subject. We did not retain a copy of the letter,

and cannot rive its exact contents.

The object of the publication of false reports regarding this matter is evidently to weaken and cripple the Administration in dealing with this Southern question, and to disaffect the Southern men who were working in good faith to uphold and sustain the President.

THE CALL FOR THE LETTERS. Washington, March 28 .- Stanley Matthews this

morning telegraphed the Washington Agent of the New-York Associated Press as follows: You are authorized and requested by the Ron. Charles Foster and myself to call upon Me-srs. Levy and Ellis, or other parties holding the original letters signed by other parties noming the ter and myself, and obtain a copy for publication.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

ANOTHER MORMON MASSACRE.

ACCOUNT OF THE KILLING OF FIGHTY TEAMSTERS IN 1857 BY ORDER OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 .- With reference to the dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, to the effect that the order for the Mountain Meadows massacre was found among the papers of the late ex-Chief-Justice Titus, a gentlemon living in this city, formerly a resident of Salt Lake City, says he had the document in question at one time in his possession, and had no doubt of its genuineness. It referred, however, to some 80 men who had been teamsters in the army sent to Utah under Col. Albert Sidney Johnson to escort the Governor appointed to replace Brigham Young in 1857. An early fall of snow forced Col. Johnson and his troops to winter at Fort Bridger, 120 miles east of Salt Lake City, and as the Mormon troops under Lieut.-Gov. D. H. Wells had burned up two trains of supplies for the United States army, east of Green River, the General was forced to put the soldiers upon half rations, and in the early Spring of 1858 these teamsters were discharged from the service. They prepared to go West, and started for California They believed that as non-combatants they would be permitted to pass through Utah unmolested; but as soon as the teamsters came over the mountains and entered Echo Canyon they were taken prisoners and and entered Echo Canyon they were taken prisoners and made subject to martial law, proclaimed some months before by Gov. Brigham Young. A centieman who was then among the Mormons in Echo Canyon, and now residing in this city, saw a small division of eight or ten of those teamsters under Mormon escort on their way westward. The Mormon military autorities thought prudent to divide the 50 teamsters into small squade, no doubt thinking their purpose could be more easily accomplished than if they had been kept together in a body. The Mormons deny that such a massacre ever occurred, or that such order was ever given; but those who have given the subject attention have no doubt the order was issued and the work accomplished.

HYDROPHOBIA IN MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, March 28.-Thomas Welsh of Camdays he has been complaining and apprehensive of hydrophobia. He became delirious to-day, fosmed at the mouth, barked, and became so violent that it required three men to hold him. His case is pronounced hydro-

THE FLAGSHIP HARTFORD." FORTRESS MONROE, March 28 .- The United States steamer Hartford, flacship of the North Atlantic Squadron, sailed at 4 p. m. to-day for Barbadoes. She will cruise in the West Indies for two months and then return to this station.

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

A GREAT RUSSIAN ARMY ASSEMBLED. GEN, IGNATIEFF DENOUNCES THE BRITISH POLICY-AUSTRIA ABOUT TO MOBILIZE A VAST ARMY-MOSCOW INTENSELY WARLIKE.

BERLIN, Wednesday, March 28, 1877. Gen. Ignatieff arrived here at 1:30 this afernoon, and an hour afterward had an interview with Prince Bismarck, with whom he remained in conference Ignatieff received visits from the Russian and Italian Embassadors, and at 16:45 p. m. left for St. Petersburg

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, March 28, 1877. The Turkish Chamber of Deputies in secret session yesterday discussed an address in reply to the speech from the throne. The speakers without exception re-sented all foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of Turkey. The address, referring to Servia, says: "We hope the Servians will prove grateful for the peace accorded them." Many deputies have inscribed their names as intending to speak te-morrow and state their views on the negotiations with Montenegro

VIENNA, Wednesday, March 28, 1877. A representative of the Presse had an interview with ien. Ignatieff before his departure for Berlin. The General said his mission was to submit to the various Cabinets whether the Eastern question is to be European or exclusively a Russian question. Russia must have binding and effectual guarantees from Turkey. Recent events there showed the urgency of a decisive settlement. I did not find the views entertained in London conducive to the establishment of real peace. English policy pursues an object, namely, the peace of Europe, which it has in point of fact no will to obtain. Most of the English statesmen live from hand to mouth, from day to day, and few comprehend the historical importance of the Eastern question. The policy pursued in London is not the policy of the English cal parliamentary debates and chance majorities of a few votes. Should there be war the heaviest share of the responsibility for its consequences would rest upor

LONDON, Wednesday, March 28, 1877. The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in a

dispatch to that journal says: dispatch to that journal says:

All measures are being taken here to mobilize, in case of need, 220,000 men on the figurier in a fortnight, to be followed by enother 220,000 in a fortnight afterward. The military situation is in every respect satisfactory. How for these facts will influence Russia's decision it is impossible to say, but I am able to state that Gen. Ignatiff has been greatly impressed by the decided attitude of the Government, supported by such powerful means of action.

The Times's Belgrade dispatch, explaining the disturb-

ances in Semendria, says:

The Servians are exceedingly dissatisfied with the present simulton. They expect to be abandoned by theses, reproached by their fellow-christians in the neighboring provinces, and surrounded on all sides by enemies. They naturally turn upon the Government as being responsible for this ansatisfactory state of affairs. The Servin authorities are endeavoring to induce the homes. The refugees have sent several deputations to a foreign the Government asking permission to remain until affairs are more settled. A deputation from the refugees in the Ushitza district asserted that some of their number, relying on Turkish promises, returned to their homes in Bossia, but were messacred by their Mohammechan neighbors. The native Serviaus fear the Government will allow the refugees to remain and occupy large tracts of waste land. They are therefore plowing all they possibly can, to prevent their suffering fellow-thristians from taking possession of it.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN RUSSIA. blatt publishes the following, dated Woloczysk, March 11, which, though perhaps strongly colored, is interesting at

which, though perhaps strongly colored, is interesting at the present moment:

The peaceful voices in Europe find no echo in Russia in the face of the constant reënforcements of the southern army. The rumors about demobilization are only sufficient. Faur regiments of the newly mobilized copy are to be at their destination within 10 days. The transport of troops from Russian Poland has to a great extent ceased, histoad of troops, however, the Kley and Brest Railway brings heavy siege material from Brest. On the Moscow and Koursk Railway the transportation of troops is to begin again shortly. The military Governor of Joseov has informed the railway officials that within the next week 49,000 infantry will arrive in Moscow, and innot be conveyed to Zatomir. Besides the concentrations in the cantonments, which have already been made in South Bessaraba, the last reserves from the frontier fortresses of Krementz, Kamimietz, Paloisk, and Chotin have began to move to the banks of the Pruth. By these reënforcements and the last reserves from Kley it is hompst the southern army already numbers 300,000 cambatants, susported by a reserve of 120,000. Kiev it is thought the southern army already numbers 300,000 combathants, supported by a reserve of 120,000. It is believed the latter force will not fulfill the ordinary functions of a reserve, but when it has obtained a normal strength of 200,000 men will be sent after the operating army. As this may take two months, many think an advence will not be made till the middle of May. The prevalent opinion in the whole empire is that demobilization without some tangible success is a sheer impossibility. In Kiev, Pedella, and Volkayia, every one toubiless wishes for peace, but Little Russia has never decided Emissian policy. What has always decided Russian policy is the opinion at Moscow, and Moscow and Great Russia are in a feverish actualion. Papers in Vienna, Berlin of Paris would not be permitted to use such language as is used by the Russian press on East-

A dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople on Saturday, by way of Athens, says: "The strike of the telegraph operators continues, and very few lines are open. The weakness of the Government in the provnees and the want of good police continue to produce amentable cases of lawlessness and outrages particularly in the provinces of Salonica and the Danube.

NO TURKISH MUNITIONS LOST AT SEA. PROVIDENCE, R. L. March 28 .- A telegram from Constantinople denies the reported loss of an arms-lader

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

DEFICIT IN THE BRITISH REVENUE. LONDON, Wednesday, March 28, 1877

The Times to-day in a leading article discussing the British revenue returns, states, "The total amount received up to Saturday was £76,799,576. The lor of the Exchequer, anticipated in the budget was £78,412,000. It follows that £1,612,000 must be received in the current week to make up the total reck-oned apon. This seems impossible. It is an almost inevitable conclusion that the revenue will, for the first time in many years, fall below the budget estimates. This is an unpleasant prospect, and is all the more unpleasant cause Sir Stafford Northcote, in the last budget, left the narrowest margin between income and expenditure, and supplementary votes have so increased the expenditure that the estimates themselves show a threatened de field. The expenditure for the next year will probably not be less than for this year, and we do not at present see grounds for auticipating a new development of clas-

THE SULTAN OF PERAK ARRESTED.

Lordon, Wednesday, March 28, 1877. A special dispatch from Singapore to The Pall Mail Gazette announces that the Sultan of Perak was foreibly arrested last night without warrant or written authority. A writ of habeas corpus was moved for, and refused by the Register. [Perak is a State in the Malay Peninsula. It was the scene of disturbances b tween the natives and the British authorities last year.]

FOREIGN NOTES. London, March 28 .- There were 76 deaths

rem sman-pox in London rast week. LONDON, March 28 .- There was a fresh out-

breah of imderpest at Shepherd's Bush, a western suburb of London, yesterday, a district which has bith ito been London, March 28 .- A meeting of the Direct Cable Company was held te-day, but adjourned without other action than referring the accounts to a committee. The directors withhold their resignations until the ac-

counts have been passed.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

SPOITED TAIL'S MISSION ENTIRELY VOLUNTARY-HOSTILITIES NOT TO BE DELAYED.

CHICAGO, March 28 .- It should be understood that Spotted Tail's mission of pence, which was mentioned in these dispatches a few days since, is cuhe should visit the camps of Crazy Horse and other hostile Indians and endeavor to induce them to enter the reservations. The Government in no way aided his undertaking further than allowing him to attempt it. Should Spotted Tail be successful, the military authorities will of course be glad; but Gen. Sherman says it is not his purpose to parley further with the Indians, or to delay the intended campaign while negotiations between Spotted Tail and the hostiles are pending. Supplies are now being rapidly forwarded, and everything is being put in readiness for the campaign, which will be opened as soon as possible.